

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow;
moderate temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 76; lowest, 59.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

DECISION ON FATE OF BONUS MEASURE IS SET FOR MONDAY

Conference of Leaders Arranged After Lodge Sees President.

McCUMBER IS INSISTENT

Defiant Attitude Threatens Whole Program of Administration.

BATTLE ROYAL CERTAIN

All Agree That Outcome Hinges Upon Result of Preliminary Fight.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 15.

A conference of Republican Senators to be held next Monday will decide whether the bonus bill shall be permitted to split the Republican majority in the upper house wide open.

The conference was arranged by Senator Lodge, majority leader, after an interview with President Harding this morning.

Senator Lodge announced that the conference would decide on "the order of business" to prevail for the remainder of the session and with particular reference to the disturbing bonus proposition.

The bonus Senators met the announcement of Senator Lodge with the positive declaration that they would move within a few days to pass the bonus bill regardless of the decision of the conference or the attitude of President Harding.

The defiant attitude of the bonus Senators has precipitated a situation which threatens the entire program of the Administration, including the tariff.

Senator McCumber, who manifestly was disturbed over the result of the conference between the President and the leader of the majority in the Senate, said he intended to go ahead with his plan to set aside the tariff in order to dispose of the bonus without further delay.

Democrats to Aid.

Mr. McCumber announced that regardless of the decision of the conference he would move early next week to lay aside temporarily the tariff "for a few days" in order to get a vote on the bonus bill. He clearly intimated that his plan would not be affected by the conference, in which position he was supported by a number of his colleagues, including La Follette, Lenroot, Capper, Johnson, Gooding, and, of course, the majority of the Democratic Senators who will uphold any movement to eliminate or delay the tariff.

The attitude of the bonus Senators engendered a conflict of Senatorial emotions not entirely free from bitterness. According to the plans of Senator Lodge the conference will decide: (1) Whether the tariff bill shall be kept constantly before the Senate; (2) if the ship subsidy bill shall be advanced to the next position; and (3) if the bonus shall be permitted to displace both of these projects for which the President has expressed a preference.

While the Republican conference was not primarily arranged with the view of passing on the bonus every Senator in both groups on the subject realizes the treatment to be accorded it will dominate the deliberations and conclusions on it.

President Gets Support.

A scrutiny of the situation to-night justifies the statement that not all of the Republican Senators will even venture into a conference because of their opposition to the bonus; also that the majority of those who will participate probably will follow the leadership of the President and head off any movement to adopt the McCumber suggestion of setting aside the tariff.

The fact was the majority of the bonus Senators headed by Mr. McCumber anticipated such a result. Wherefore, they did not lose any time in declaring they would move to bring up the bonus bill at once regardless of the results of the conference. A split over the McCumber program of forcing the bonus to the front assumed definite form and justified the declaration of Senators on both sides of the controversy that a battle royal over it probably will occur next week. The result, of course, will determine the fate of the bill.

In communicating the substance of his conversation with the President to his associates, Senator Lodge asserted that no particular prominence had been given the bonus matter. The discussions between the President and the Senators related to the "order of business" to be adopted by the majority in disposing of the tariff, the ship subsidy, the bonus and a few other comparatively unimportant measures.

Senators with whom Mr. Lodge conferred on his return to the Capitol gained the impression that the President hopes there will be greater activity in disposing of Congressional matters and that the two houses will finish their work in sufficient time to

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Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants. Advertisements will be found on Page 15.

Bank of England Reduces Discount to 3 1/2 Per Cent

LONDON, June 15 (Associated Press).—The Bank of England to-day lowered its discount rate to 3 1/2 per cent, a reduction of 1/4 per cent from the figure established on May 13 last.

The bank's move to Lombard Street by surprise. The action is believed to have been taken to bring the rate in line with the short loan market, which recently has had large funds unemployed at from 1 to 2 per cent. Treasury bills also were available at easier rates, and, as conditions in the United States were easier, the retention of so high an official rate here was regarded as unwarranted.

Another reason given for the change is that the authorities wish to assist the new Indian loan of \$12,500,000 which is being floated to-day.

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When You Think of Writing, Write to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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IRISH CONSTITUTION GIVES POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

No Law May Favor Any Cult; Opinion and Association Untrammelled.

TWO ELECTIVE HOUSES

All Citizens of Both Sexes Have Vote; Initiative and Referendum Provided.

FIDELITY OATH TO KING

Unionists Not Satisfied That Senate Gives Protection to Minorities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, June 15.

The draft of the proposed constitution for the Irish Free State, which is the "constitution of a free democratic State," was issued by the Foreign Office to-night, and to-morrow it will be in the hands of the people of South Ireland when they go to the polls to elect a new Parliament. The constitution contains seventy-nine articles and is about 10,000 words in length. Under it, according to Arthur Griffith, who is going home to-night, "Ireland for the first time in centuries secures the power and opportunity to control and develop her own resources and live her own national life."

The constitution not only is endorsed by the signatories to the treaty made in London in December but has been approved by the southern Unionists, which, it is understood, opens the way for Ulster to work with the south. The British Cabinet members do not hesitate to declare that the perfect accord which was brought about by the mutual acceptance of the draft gives Ireland a far more promising outlook than it has known for years.

Complex Entirely With Treaty.

The document complex entirely with the treaty clauses, according to Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, who amid cheers told the House of Commons to-day that "unexpected progress" had been made in the negotiations, making it possible for both sides heartily to accept the treaty.

In order to give the members of the House of Commons time to study the proposed constitution before it is reviewed by the Irish Parliament, Mr. Churchill deferred his statement on the Irish situation until next week. He said he believed common sense would be on the side of the constitution and that it would be a far more promising outlook than it has known for years.

Premier Lloyd George is known to have expressed great satisfaction over the outcome of the negotiations. Officials here say that the future of Ireland is now entirely in the hands of the people of the island, who are working amicably with South Ireland's chosen leaders and if the people follow those leaders "permanent peace" in Ireland is assured.

Given Force to Treaty.

LONDON, June 15 (Associated Press).—The Irish constitution gives force of law to the Anglo-Irish treaty and expressly declares that any provision of the constitution or any amendment thereof which is in any respect repugnant to the treaty shall be void and inoperative. It generally places the relations between Ireland and the other dominions of the British Commonwealth on the same basis as Canada and the other dominions.

The constitution requires every member of the Free State Parliament to subscribe the oath and to be faithful to the King in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland and Great Britain and Ireland's membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

It not only grants female suffrage, proportional representation and a referendum to the people, but also empowers the people themselves to initiate legislation. It gives to the chamber great power with respect to money bills, without control from the Senate, thus duplicating the position as between the British House of Commons and the House of Lords.

It exempts the Free State from active participation in war without the consent of Parliament, except in the case of actual invasion, and gives the Irish Supreme Court the fullest powers, only stipulating for the right of citizens to appeal to the King in council against the Supreme Court's decision.

It provides for freedom of religion and conscience, gives Free State citizens full protection against the arbitrary power of court-martials and extends to Parliament exclusive control over the armed forces, as stipulated in the treaty.

IRELAND VOTES TO-DAY FOR NEW PARLIAMENT

Belief Free Staters Will Make Big Gains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, June 15.

Badly confused political issues, mixed with the question of whether to be loyal to the old faithful, though inefficient, candidates or to support men with "new ideas and more brains," confront the Irish electorate to-morrow in the first poll since the struggle for independence won the Anglo-Irish treaty. The eleventh hour publication of the new constitution probably will increase the political confusion.

It is generally predicted that the result of to-morrow's voting will give the

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Alcoholic Deaths Show Drop Since Prohibition

SINCE prohibition went into effect the decline in the alcoholic death rate for New York city has assumed extraordinary proportions, according to the report submitted to Commissioner Haynes to-day by Director Day of New York.

The total number of deaths for the year 1921 compared with 1920 was 141, compared with 199 for 1919, Mr. Day said. In the seven years of license 1910 to 1916 inclusive, he declared that 4,437 deaths resulted from alcoholism, wood alcohol and alcohol poisoning, averaging 634 per year. In 1920 and 1921 there were 368 deaths, or an average of 184. Mr. Day calculated this to be a decrease of 600 per annum.

In 1919 there were 39 deaths from wood alcohol, 29 in 1920, and in 1921 there were but 14, Mr. Day estimated. This was only eight more than in 1910.

"Life insurance figures also show that in 1917 the death rate due to alcoholism was 4.9 per 100,000 policy holders," Mr. Day reported, "while in 1921 the ratio was 0.9, or only one-fifth of the figure for 1917."

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FIRE RUINS ARVERNE, HUNDREDS HOMELESS, DAMAGE \$5,000,000

Destroys Cottages in Five Square Blocks—Soldiers Prevent Vandalism.

MANY FIREMEN HURT

Engines and Policemen Are Sent From All Parts of City to 7 Alarm Blaze.

MAKE DARING RESCUES

Orphans Routed Out of Their Asylum—Blind Man Probably Only Fatality.

Several hundred buildings at Arverne, in the Rockaways, including bungalows, two story dwellings, hotels and boarding houses, were destroyed last night by a fire that for five hours swept over an area of five blocks square, from Beach Fifty-seventh street to Beach Sixty-second street, and from the ocean to the bay.

It was impossible early this morning for the Fire Department to determine exactly how many buildings had been destroyed, but conservative estimates range from 200 to 600. The damage was estimated at \$5,000,000.

At 4 A. M. the ruins were still smoldering, and firemen were still working on the outskirts of the burned area, making the surrounding districts safe and preventing stray embers from spreading to other property.

So far as the police could learn early this morning, no one was killed, although it was reported that a blind man was missing. He lived at 129 Beach Fifty-ninth street. His house was blazing from top to bottom when the police heard of him, and Patrolman James Donohue plunged into the burning house. The smoke and flames prevented him from making a thorough search of the building.

Soldiers Prevent Vandalism.

Soldiers of the Ninth Coast Defense command were patrolling the place in company with city patrolmen. The soldiers said that they had orders to shoot any person caught looting the ruins. They were put on guard about 9:30 o'clock, going from Rockaway Beach in automobiles when Fire Chief Joseph Martin said that the flames were under control.

Thirty firemen were overcome with smoke and gas while fighting the fire, which was said by department officials to be the most serious in the history of Long Island. Six firemen, a patrolman and a civilian were burned while making rescues or helping the firemen, but all of them excepting Nicholas Cullen of Cedarhurst were able to return to duty after they had been treated by ambulance surgeons.

The others hurt were Firemen Frank Baker of Engine Company 267, Harry Kern of the Cedarhurst company, Edward Ayres of the Arverne company, Joseph Ebers of the Jamaica company and A. Grady of Engine Company 65, Patrolman Louis Schoenfeld of the Twenty-first precinct and Jack White of 163 Beach Sixty-second street, Arverne.

One of the structures burned was the Israel Orphan Asylum in Beach Sixty-sixth street, a three story frame structure housing 184 orphan children. These children were in great danger, as they knew nothing until the flames had swept down almost on them, but policemen and volunteers rushed into the building and carried them into the street. Then they were taken to the Arverne public school and later to the Prince's Hotel for the night.

For the first time in the history of the New York Fire Department apparatus went from Manhattan into Queens. This was after seven alarms had been turned in, calling all available apparatus from throughout the city.

Relief From Other Boroughs.

Acting Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin took personal charge of fighting the flames, and sent four fireboats out from the bay to fight from the water side. The presence of these boats probably prevented considerable damage being done to the boats anchored off Arverne, as at one point the fire swept down the beach and ignited a larger vessel.

From Manhattan Chief Martin sent to Arverne seven engines, from companies Nos. 7, 13, 16, 24, 33 and 66, in addition to several hook and ladder trucks. Every available policeman